



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

Government Blames Opposition for Unrest, 38 Deaths

EA0102193594 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1700 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Excerpts] Here in Bujumbura town, as you have heard, things deteriorated during the day. No work was done, and most of the roads in the town were closed. In the suburbs of Musaga, Kinanira, and Kanyosha, properties were damaged, and people are said to have been killed. It has been reported that peace is returning this evening, although tires were burning at road blocks between Ngagara and the town center. Security officials have tried to put out the fires but movement has been difficult, especially for cars. We have not seen any vehicles in circulation apart from those of the security services. The government has taken the opportunity to say a few words about the events through Cyriaque Simbizi, the minister of youth, sports, and culture who is also the interim information minister and government spokesman.

[Begin Simbizi recording] [passage omitted] As things stand, those who oppose the government which was put in place by the people are also those who pretend not to recognize that the current problems have arisen from the killing of the head of state. They have been blocking roads, burning, and killing. Such behavior at this time is contrary to the spirit of the return of peace. In fact, if one takes a close look one finds that many opposition leaders are planning to start a war in the country. [passage omitted]

It is surprising to see that there is no security in Bujumbura town though everybody knows that the security forces are there in strength. Those who have a complaint against the government should not be allowed to express their complaints through killing and looting. Is the thirst for power alone responsible for the current damages, or do they not know that the actions of the opposition are also responsible for those who have died?

Yesterday more than 30 people died in Musaga zone. They were killed by [words indistinct] stones and knives. In Kinindo, two people were killed. Tonight, a grenade killed six people in Nyakabiga. Also today, some citizens

were shot and a grenade was thrown at others who were trying to remove stones that had been put in place by the warmongers.

A wise politician looks for power through peaceful means and first tries to see if the people he wants to lead will accept him. Otherwise we would be heading for dictatorship. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Congo

Premier: Brazzaville 'Dumping Ground' for Zaire Arms

AB0102215894 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] Congolese Prime Minister Joachim Yhombi-Opango held a news conference in Paris this morning. He said he was hopeful about finding a solution to the country's chronic violence. Mohammed Youssoufou Saliou has the details.

[Begin Saliou recording] The prime minister was serene and determined at all costs to get his country out of the vicious circle of violence. He essentially said there was cause to be hopeful about the country's situation. He was optimistic that a solution would be found to the differences that exist between the Union for Democratic Renewal-Congolese Labor Party Alliance and the presidential group.

Regarding the thorny issue of the retrieval of illegally distributed weapons in Brazzaville, he said plainly that, since the beginning of the crisis, Brazzaville had become the dumping ground for Zairian arms trafficking. Furthermore, he said that 80 percent of common-law prisoners in Congo were Zairians. The victory of peace in Congo will be ephemeral if there is no peace or national reconciliation in Zaire. He said he hoped, therefore, that peace would be restored in Zaire.

Answering several questions on cooperation between France and Congo, and especially cooperation with the French petroleum company, Elf, the prime minister said nothing clouded relations between Paris and Brazzaville and, even less so, relations with Elf. He strongly maintained that, on the contrary, relations between the two countries were stronger, more profound, and deeply rooted. [end recording]

Somalia

SNA Calls For Calm Amid Dispute Over Firefight

AB0102150594 Paris AFP in English 1429 GMT
1 Feb 94

[By Annie Thomas]

[Text] Mogadishu, Feb 1 (AFP)—US forces and supporters of Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid both appealed for calm here Tuesday [1 February], though they were in total disagreement about a bloody shooting incident that left at least five Somalis dead.

A spokesman for General Aidid's Somali National Alliance (SNA) said US troops on Monday "deliberately killed innocent people" in an unprovoked attack, but the US charge d'affaires, Stevenson McIlvaine, said he was "convinced" that Somali gunmen had opened fire first.

Military spokesman for the US Army and the UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) said the capital had remained calm overnight, but there were unconfirmed reports that a young Somali had been killed in the evening by American troops in the port district.

Monday's brief firefight, the bloodiest incident since Aidid's militiamen declared a ceasefire last October, took place at the crowded Kilometre-4 junction on the busy Afgooye Road in southern Mogadishu and left at least five Somalis dead and a score of others injured, including women and children.

"I am now convinced that the incident started...when two Somali gunmen opened fire on the Marines" escorting US liaison office personnel to a meeting with SNA representatives," McIlvaine said Tuesday. "This was a tragic incident," he added. "Some people have been hit and should not have been hit."

But McIlvaine warned that "this is a sort of terrible accident that is going to happen as long as the streets of Mogadishu, particularly the streets near the (UN) compound and the streets that we use are crowded with gunmen."

Among those killed by the marines, who were in a convoy including Humvee armoured vehicles mounted with heavy guns, was a renowned Somali elder in his 60s, Sabriye Alale Barise, who had been walking by on the pavement.

The secretary-general of the United Somali Congress-SNA (USC-SNA), Abdulkarim Ahmed Ali, categorically denied that Somalis were the first to open fire. "How could we organise an ambush on a crowded street? There was no shooting towards the US (troops)," he told AFP on Tuesday. "The US soldier in the first car was very nervous, he started shooting... They deliberately killed innocent people."

Ahmed Ali charged that the soldiers "did it on purpose. This is a revenge for what happened on the 3rd of October," when Somali gunmen loyal to Aidid killed 18 US troops in a pitched battle after the marines mounted

a raid to capture Aidid aides. After that fight, the SNA declared a ceasefire and the United Nations suspended a hunt for Aidid, who had been declared a wanted man accused of ordering attacks on UN peacekeepers.

"We've asked our people to keep quiet, to hold the ceasefire," Ahmed Ali added. "We are doing our best to solve Somali problems internally. We will continue to talk with everybody."

The first secretary at the Ethiopian embassy here, Yemane Abadi, who had organised Monday's planned meeting between the US officials and the SNA representatives, said he also did not think "it was an intended attack" and called it "a tragic accident."

All sides called for a continued effort to reconcile Somali clans, who plunged the country into bloody strife and famine after the January 1991 ouster of strongman Mohamed Siad Barre.

German Troops Begin Withdrawing From Belet Uen

LD0102134994 Munich ARD Television Network in
German 1200 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] The Bundeswehr has started withdrawing from Somalia. According to the Ministry of Defense in Bonn, a transport unit carrying equipment that is no longer needed is on its way from Belet Uen to Mogadishu. The Bundeswehr equipment is to be stored temporarily at the Somali capital's harbour. It will later be transported by sea to Germany.

Somali National Alliance To Form Local Councils

EA0102170994 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice
of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT
31 Jan 94

[Text] Tangible and fruitful results have been produced by the efforts to form administrative councils of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] in subdistricts, districts, and even in Mogadishu and regions under SNA control, said Abdulkadir Farah Sidiq, who is a member of the United Somali Congress central committee and also the chairman for the formation of SNA administrative councils at Xamar Jajab, Xamar Weyne, and Boondhere.

He spoke at a function at the end of the selection procedure of candidates for the Horseed subdistrict in Xamar Jajab District. The function was highly organized. Members of the internal affairs committee for the formation of districts were also present. In a speech, the chairman first noted the need for the Somali people to join together. Speaking on the progress of administrative councils, he said that these efforts will lead the Somali people to justice and can lead to national administration. He said the common good must be given priority over personal consideration, without favoritism. Lastly, he called on the elected members to discharge their duties on the basis of perseverance, steadfastness, and piety.

Abdi Mohamoud Shegow, the chairman of the Xamar Jajab District, also spoke at the function and pointed out that the Horseed subdistrict was the foundation on which the district stood, and hence there was a need to strengthen its role. The reporter for the Voice of the People at the meeting, Urdoh, also said that a total of 65 candidates participated. Haji Mohamed Nur Muhiyadin

was elected chairman of the Horseed subdistrict of Xamar Jajab District with 33 votes. Abdullahi Ma'alim Muhammad Mufow was elected vice-chairman. Abdulkadir Muiy Habib was elected secretary. The reporter said the election was fair. Also present was Mr. Muhammad Hasan Siad Amto, who is a member of the Xamar Jajab District committee.

TEC Reschedules Election Dates for 26-28 Apr
MB0102145894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1441
GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] Pretoria 1 Feb SAPA—South Africa's first all-race election has again been rescheduled. The election will now take place on three days from April 26 to 28. The Transitional Executive Council [TEC] decided on Tuesday [1 February]. The election is likely to be promulgated by President F W de Klerk on Wednesday.

The TEC's decision is the second change to the date in as many weeks. At its previous session, the TEC resolved to change the date from April 27 to April 28 and 29. Special votes were to have been cast on April 27. The public holiday will now be on April 27 instead of April 29 as the TEC previously envisaged. Now special votes will be cast on April 26 and general voting will take place on the two following days.

TEC Chairman Pravin Gordhan said the TEC had received representations and recommendations from various bodies, including the Independent Electoral Commission. The voting times have also been changed. Previously, voting was to have taken place between 7AM and 9PM. Now voting will take place between 7AM and 7PM.

De Klerk Announces National Party's Candidate List

MB0102192294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1840
GMT 1 Feb 94

[embargoed by SAPA until 2200 GMT on 1 February]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 1 SAPA—State President F W de Klerk heads the National Party's [NP] list of candidates for the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region in the national assembly, according to the party's lists released on Wednesday.

The top 10 names on the national assembly candidates list feature cabinet members Pik Botha, Roelf Meyer, Sam de Beer, Leon Wessels, Derek Keys, Jac Rabie and Piet Welgemoed. Deputy Ministers Theo Alant, Fanus Schoeman and Sheila Camerer are among the first 15. Two senior ministers on the national lists have opted to also be on the provincial lists—Kobie Coetsee and Amie Venter.

Senior ministers who have opted for election to the national assembly include Dawie de Villiers (Western Cape), Kobie Coetsee ([Orange] Free State), Danie Schutte (Natal) and Amie Venter (northwest).

Those topping the other regional national assembly lists include Tobie Meyer (Eastern Cape), Keppies Niemann (Northern Cape) and Chris Fisser (Eastern Transvaal).

Senior ministers topping the lists for regional governments include Hernus Kriel (Western Cape), George

Bartlett (Natal), Tertius Delpont (Eastern Cape) and Kraai van Niekerk (Northern Cape).

In releasing the names, State President de Klerk said the lists were "reasonably representative" of South Africa's population groups as well as of both sexes.

Two provincial NP leaders said in statements that intimidation had played a role in reducing the number of blacks on the lists. Cape leader Dawie de Villiers said there were various Xhosa-speaking members of the party who were coerced by the current climate of violence and intimidation into withholding their candidature so as not to jeopardise their families' safety. This disturbing state of affairs had cast a shadow over the election.

Natal leader George Bartlett said the party would have wished to have a greater number of black candidates, but fear of intimidation and an atmosphere of intolerance had a serious inhibiting effect.

Labor Party MP's Reject Campaigning Under ANC Banner

MB0102145994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1400 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] Sixteen Labor Party MP's have distanced themselves from the party's decision to fight the April elections under the banner of the ANC [African National Congress]. Our political staff reports that the group has threatened to take over the party's administrative head office unless this decision is suspended. They have called for a national executive meeting on Saturday [5 February] to discuss the issue, but Labor Party leader Alan Hendrikse has said that such a meeting is logistically impossible. The Labor Party's national treasurer, Mr. Douglas Josephs, is one of the distanced.

DP Culls ANC, NP Insistence on Single Ballot 'Tragic'

MB0102181894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1600 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] The Democratic Party [DP] says it would be tragic and scandalous if the insistence by the ANC [African National Congress] and the National Party [NP] on a single ballot paper destroys any hope of a peaceful and inclusive election. The DP's chairman, Mr. Ken Andrew, said in a statement that regional-based parties were entitled to oppose a single ballot paper because this could seriously harm their election prospects. Mr. Andrew said that the ANC and the NP should realize that South Africa's future was more important than attempts to win a few extra votes.

Joint Plan To Restore Order in East Rand Announced

MB0102150094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1400 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] State President F.W. de Klerk has announced a comprehensive plan to stabilize the violence-wrecked

East Rand and restore order to the area. The five-point plan is a joint initiative by President de Klerk and ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela, as well as other political leaders.

The South African Defense Force will be deployed in the area immediately, and the Internal Stability Unit withdrawn. A representative task group led by the former chief of the Air Force, General Jan van Loggerenberg, will be in control of the operation. The task group will also include members of the ANC, the NP [National Party], and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], as well as community, business, and church leaders.

The plan includes the upgrading and provision of community services and the support and protection of people of all political persuasions who were forced to evacuate their homes because of the violence. Urgent steps will also be taken to restore clean administration and good government to the area.

The five-point plan was approved by the Transitional Executive Council during its weekly sitting in Pretoria today. President de Klerk said in a statement that the plan was aimed at restoring stability and trust in the East Rand as soon as possible. Urgent attention will also be given to health conditions, the upgrading of hostels, and teaching in the area.

De Klerk Gives Details of Initiative

MB0102151194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1428
GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] Pretoria Feb 1 SAPA—State President F W de Klerk announced details of the East Rand peace plan on Tuesday [1 February] afternoon but warned there was no quick fix to the area's problems. The peace blueprint is a major joint initiative, planning for which took place in conjunction with African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela and the Transitional Executive Council.

It involves the withdrawal of the SA Police's Internal Stability Division [ISD] and its replacement with a contingent of SA Defence Force [SADF] troops.

In a statement, Mr de Klerk said 80 percent of all deaths due to political violence in the country in the past eight months had taken place on the East Rand. Socio-economic conditions were desperate and people lived in daily fear of losing their lives.

Mr de Klerk announced the formation of a task group to be headed by the former head of the SA Air Force, Gen Jan van Loggerenberg.

The task group would be responsible for initiatives to restore and upgrade community services, to establish stability, to assist persons displaced from their homes and to restore sound administration.

"The first task that we all face is the urgent need to re-establish stability in the East Rand. Failure to do so will

amount to callous disregard of the misery of almost one million South Africans. It will also have negative consequences for the prospect of a free and fair election in April. I have accordingly instructed the deployment of the SADF in the area with immediate effect. This will correspond with the withdrawal of the ISD from the area as well as creating the conditions necessary for an increased role for the SAP [South African Police] within a framework of community-oriented policing," Mr de Klerk said.

"Special efforts will be made to achieve improved relations between the SAP and the community," he said. "There have already been signals from affected communities that the SADF will be recognised for its role and, accordingly, welcomed into the community."

However, he warned the initiatives would take some time to bear fruit. "It must be clearly stated that it will not be possible to undertake and implement all the above in the immediate and short-term period. Many of these programmes will require a much longer time frame for their successful implementation. While much can and will be done to immediately improve the daily lives of the residents, there is no quick fix for the East Rand.

"At the same time this plan is aimed at rapidly bringing stability, hope and confidence to the people ravaged by violence and instilling confidence in the future."

Mr de Klerk said the task group would interact with different socio-economic upliftment forums.

Mandela Welcomes Proposal

MB0102192694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1708
GMT 1 Feb 94

[By Micel Schnehage]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 1 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela has welcomed the proposed East Rand peace plan announced by State President F W de Klerk on Tuesday [1 February]. Addressing about 500 supporters in the D H Williams recreation centre in Katlehong, Mr Mandela said he had cancelled a two-day visit to the Angolan capital Luanda because of the urgency of the situation on the East Rand. [words indistinct] "I have asked for that meeting to be postponed because of the implication of the meeting I am attending." Mr Mandela would have met with Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos and Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano in Luanda.

Mr Mandela said "this (peace) plan is intended to save lives here and bring about stability in the region". The announcement of the withdrawal of the Internal Stability Division [ISD] in the area drew thunderous cheers from the crowd. Mr Mandela said the ISD withdrawal would be welcomed by all.

In reply to a question whether the move would not be opposed by mainly Zulu-speaking hostel residents, Mr Mandela said: "I think they are the only people who

would like the ISU [Internal Stability Unit] to remain in the area. The rest do not want the ISU to remain here even for a day," Mr Mandela said to the approval of the crowd.

He urged the Inkatha Freedom Party to involve itself in the peace plan and repeated an invitation to the party to send a representative to participate in the appointed task group formed to oversee the peace process.

Regarding the violence in Natal, Mr Mandela said: "We have embarked on a number of strategies to formulate means to stop violence."

The ANC leader told supporters it would be improper for him to be seen announcing the peace plan from the Union Buildings in Pretoria and that it had to be seen to be done in the area plagued by the violence. Regarding Mr de Klerk's absence at the announcement of the plan in Katshehong, Mr Mandela said: "His diary would not allow it."

Mr de Klerk released details of the peace plan to the media at 4PM on Tuesday while Mr Mandela made the announcement simultaneously at the community centre in Katshehong.

The statement issued by Mr de Klerk was read to the audience by the Transitional Executive Council member Mac Maharaj who visited the area recently to investigate the situation.

Mr Mandela said the East Rand was responsible for 80 per cent of the national total of victims of violence.

Buthelezi Reportedly Rejects Plan

MB0102204594 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Excerpts] The long-awaited peace plan aimed at restoring normality to the violence-wrecked East Rand townships has finally been announced. The peace initiative was devised by State President F.W. de Klerk and ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela in conjunction with the Transitional Executive Council. [passage omitted]

But the peace plan already seems to have hit a snag. In his statement Mr. de Klerk said discussions between himself and IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, had secured the IFP's involvement in the peace plan. But in a strongly-worded statement the IFP has rejected the initiative. It has described the withdrawal of the Internal Stability Units as a treacherous betrayal of government undertakings.

ANC Holds Executive Meeting on Talks Deadlock

MB0102125594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] leaders have gathered for a special meeting in Johannesburg to assess

the latest deadlock in constitutional talks. Talks between the government, the ANC, and the Freedom Alliance reached a deadlock in Pretoria last night.

ANC Chairman Thabo Mbeki said that he would take right-wing proposals for constitutional amendments to the 26-member National Working Committee today.

Meanwhile ANC media spokesman Carl Niehaus has said that the organization does not fear outright civil war. He was commenting on remarks by Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front] co-leader General Constand Viljoen in an SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] television interview last night. Gen. Viljoen said that an uprising could be unavoidable if a volkstaat [homeland] was not proclaimed before the election.

AVF Protests National Peacekeeping Force Chants

MB0102124494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1031 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] Pretoria Feb 1 SAPA—The Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front—AVF] said on Tuesday it was shocked by reports from "reliable sources" that a large segment of the National Peacekeeping Force [NPF] had been heard to chant "Kill the Boer, Kill the Farmer" at their De Brug base on Saturday night.

AVF Press Secretary Stephen Maninger said the NPF represented the re-emergence of the African National Congress' [ANC] armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], and could not be trusted with the safety of the South African public.

The NPF was not apolitical, and was ill-disciplined and unreliable, he said. "We predict that once this force is deployed it may become South Africa's version of (Zimbabwe President Robert) Mugabe's '5th Brigade,' sent to suppress all political opposition in places such as kwa-Zulu or other areas where the ANC does not have complete control."

The AVF statement was referred to the Transitional Executive Council's sub-council on defence for comment.

Blast Reported at Union Offices in Western Transvaal

MB0202064794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0600 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Text] An explosion has rocked the offices of the National Union of Mineworkers and the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa at Klerksdorp in the Western Transvaal. The blast was reported earlier this morning and is believed to have caused extensive damage. No further details are known at this stage.

South African Press Review for 2 Feb
MB0202141594

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Criticism of Mandela 'Attack' on Police—Johannesburg
THE STAR in English on 2 February in a page-4 editorial commends African National Congress (ANC) President Nelson Mandela's pledge to restructure the police force so that it can be more effective in combating crime. However, his "attack on the police for being 'part of the problem' merely skirts the issue of current legitimacy and the ability of the force to deal with crime. Couched in electioneering rhetoric, Mandela's call for a more efficient force was short on both detail and consistency." "Granted, the police force needs to be transformed into one serving all sections of society fairly and equally. But its task is made more difficult when it is being vilified by important leaders such as Mandela."

BUSINESS DAY

Criticism of ANC Resisting Double Ballot—"The ANC's rationale for resisting a double ballot is facile," declares a page-6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 2 February. Its leaders say "it is based on the experience of a few voter education exercises which showed that about 30 percent of people voted for their second preference party in the second ballot. Some believe the ANC fears losing regional votes to smaller parties. This shows a paternalistic disrespect for either voters' freedom of choice or their intelligence." "The ANC's hard line on this issue negates many of the statesmanlike concessions made on other issues. Unless it yields, the ANC will rue its folly."

BEELD

Gaborone Meeting Marks Country's Acceptance—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 28 January notes in a page-8 editorial: "The meeting in Gaborone between President F.W. de Klerk and President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe completed a remarkable diplomatic circle. The moment when South Africa's formerly hostile neighbor extended his hand to President de Klerk it finally signalled South Africa's complete reacceptance into the international community. The fact that it was Mr. de Klerk who shook Mr. Mugabe's hand says a lot. After all, it was a National Party government which took South Africa into the political wilderness." "The Gaborone meeting ought to sound the death knell for the so-called Frontline States" and "lead to a new line, with South Africa at the head, forming a front against stagnation, economic collapse, and political violence." "South Africans can indeed look forward to exciting times

ahead, provided no one forgets how easy it is to destroy everything through faulty politics."

Right Wing Needs To Promote Cause—In his "Political BEELD" column on page 8, Willie Kuhn points out: "Two reports this week confirm how dramatically South Africa has changed in the last few years. First, the ANC and the Orange Free State Agricultural Union held a meeting," and later the union's spokesman Mr. Pieter Gous said they "could not ignore the fact that the ANC is an important factor in the province, and that the two major forces in the province had spoken with one another. Second, Transvaal Agricultural Union Chairman Dries Bruwer, who is also a Conservative Party [CP] MP said the farmers and the ANC had almost reached agreement on a homeland." "The right-wingers are in fact following in the steps of the National Party [NP]. The NP's first meetings with the ANC were also initially through moderates like Mr. Thabo Mbeki, but eventually they met face to face with the Joe Slovos and Joe Modises, and thus began the negotiations. So now it is only the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, and those to the right of them, who refuse to talk with the ANC. But then the resistance movement have always been a moth eaten lot." "Once the various forces in the country identify, recognize and respect one another, negotiations begin to take on a live-and-let-live approach. That is what happened to the NP, and what is now happening to the CP and the right-wing agricultural unions." Kuhn concludes: "If the right wing could drop their racism, prejudices, and fears like the NP did, they could become part of a larger group of participants sharing the same principles. By becoming a full part of the negotiations and election process, they could, with credibility, legitimacy, as well as a larger platform, begin to promote the cause of an Afrikaner homeland."

Right Wing Wants War, Not Settlement—An editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 31 January notes that: "While South Africa is involved in a heated election campaign, it is also in the midst of a potential war situation. The latter was confirmed by the obstinacy of the right-wingers who gathered in Pretoria at the weekend to establish a 'transitional assembly' and a 'transitional parliament.' A large part of the 'assembly' viewed continued negotiations as treason. In the process General Constand Viljoen was humiliated, and lumped together with the National Party which opted for the path of negotiation. Yesterday's hero can quickly become today's political traitor in a movement which treats issues so emotionally. It is difficult to see how Gen. Viljoen can continue his prominent role within the Afrikaner National Front. He, the militarist, suffered strategic defeat at the hands of politicians and their followers." BEELD continues: "We have long felt that the foremost political leaders on the right are not interested in a settlement, only in war. They viewed Gen. Viljoen as a vehicle, and when it seemed he would not storm blindly ahead, he had to be sacrificed in public."

Angola**Negotiations Agenda Altered Due to Beye's Absence**

*MB0102133994 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 1 Feb 94*

[Text] Contrary to what had been reported, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the Luanda government will not begin discussing national reconciliation today. The change of program is due to the absence of UN Special Representative in Angola Alioune Blondin Beye, who leaves for Cote d'Ivoire where he will attend the funeral of Cote d'Ivoire President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, who passed away on 7 December 1993. UNITA Information Secretary Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim, who is also attending the Lusaka talks, says the sides have decided to discuss a less controversial topic. Dr. Valentim says the sides might discuss the future role of UN Angola Verification Mission-3. Meanwhile, Alioune Blondin Beye is scheduled to return from Yamoussoukro after the burial of the historic leader of the Ivorian revolution on 7 February. Meanwhile, UNITA and the government reached an agreement yesterday on the composition of the national police. Dr. Valentim described the agreement as important.

Beye Blames Negotiators for Delays

*MB0102204694 Luanda TPA Television Network in
Portuguese 1930 GMT 1 Feb 94*

[Text] Discussions on the future national police force issue wound up at the Lusaka peace talks yesterday. Today the negotiators were expected to start discussing national reconciliation. Joao Ligio, our correspondent in the Zambian capital, reports by telephone:

[Begin Ligio recording] The second point of the second round of the Lusaka peace talks has entered its embryonic stage. The mediator and the troika of observers are working together on the general principles that have been presented by both sides as a first attempt to narrow differences.

Similarly to what has happened when other points have been discussed, frightening and disparate demands will become a document in line with the constitution in force in this country. This is what the troika of observers and sources close to the mediation have said. UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye held a news conference. Blondin Beye announced that he will be leaving for Abidjan tomorrow to attend the funeral of the late Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. He added that proceedings will continue to follow their normal course during his absence.

Asked about negotiation delays, Beye blamed the negotiators and said that everything that takes place in Lusaka will ultimately lead to the reintegration of National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, men into Angolan society. The Lusaka talks will

not veer from what is recognized in the Constitution. They are creating a mechanism to increase trust (?between Angolans and the mediators).

The proverb says that persistence pays and that is borne out by facts. After much insistence, UN Special Representative Blondin Beye made an exception and broke his information blackout [preceding word in English] [words indistinct] a plenary meeting with all those participating in the talks so that the media could get pictures. Silence greeted reporters again, however, shortly after the introductory speech. [end recording]

UNITA Demands 'Significant Ministries'

*LD0202014094 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese
to Europe 0000 GMT 2 Feb 94*

[Text] The Angolan peace talks are continuing in Lusaka. Having resolved the question of the national police force, the two sides are now discussing national reconciliation. UNITA says the important thing is the decentralization of power. Its spokesman, Jorge Valentim, has demanded important government ministries for the organisation:

[Begin Valentim recording] If the people are really to believe that we are advancing towards national reconciliation, it is necessary that we be placed in charge of significant ministries. I think that the government is revising its attitude. And if this proves to be the case, it will be a positive development. Besides, 1994 is not 1992. We have evolved, all of us. So we shall come to an agreement, as we have done with regard to the army and the police. [end recording]

Figures Released on National Police Force

*MB0102124994 London BBC World Service in
Portuguese 2030 GMT 31 Jan 94*

[From the "Last Minute" program]

[Text] A significant step was taken this afternoon in Lusaka, where the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] reached an agreement on the delicate issue of the formation of the national police force. The agreement, which provides for UNITA's participation in the police force, was enthusiastically hailed by the negotiators. A source close to the talks told the REUTERS agency that this is extremely important because the agreement reached was not on a police for the government, nor UNITA, but a police force for the Angolans. The agreement provides for the new Angolan police force to consist of 26,700 members, of whom 5,500 from UNITA, namely 180 officers, 550 noncommissioned officers, and 4,770 policemen. The next issue to be discussed is national reconciliation.

President Chissano Arrives, Holds Talks 1 Feb

MB0202072394 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, president of the Republic of Mozambique, arrived in Luanda this morning for a 24-hour visit to Angola. The president of the Republic of Mozambique arrived in Luanda at about 0800 aboard an Angolan Airlines aircraft.

Joaquim Chissano, who is coming from Portugal, was welcomed by President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Prime Minister Marcolino Moco and members of the government and the president's office were also present at the 4 February International Airport to welcome the Mozambican head of state.

After protocol formalities at the 4 February International Airport, the two heads of state left in a motorcade to the Futungo de Belas Palace, where they held official talks at the highest level. The two delegations exchanged information on the political and military situations in their respective countries. Angola is facing a war that was caused by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], which lost the first multiparty elections held in September 1992. Mozambique is implementing the General Peace Accord signed between the government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] in October 1992. Difficulties faced by the two sides in confining troops have led to mutual accusations of the violation of the accords. Elections are scheduled to take place in Mozambique in October this year.

The two heads of state also took the opportunity to review the general situation in southern Africa where their countries are situated, particularly the development of events in South Africa, where the first multiracial elections will take place in April this year.

Almiro de Conceicao, spokesman for the president of the Republic, briefed the press on the talks.

[Begin Conceicao recording] The meeting between the two presidents was principally aimed at exchanging experience. They examined the main issues facing the countries of the region in the military, social, political, economic, and financial fields. They also discussed some international issues. Evidently, the Mozambican side wanted to know how the pacification process took place in Angola with regard to the confinement and the formation of the armed forces. It also wanted to know about the role played by the United Nations in monitoring troops' demobilization. Above all, it wanted to know how UNITA had the capacity to resume armed conflict after elections. [end recording]

This afternoon, President Joaquim Chissano met with Angolan Prime Minister Marcolino Moco. Prime Minister Marcolino Moco was accompanied by the government's economic team. They related their experiences with the economic readjustment programs in their

respective countries. The Angolan Government is preparing an economic program for 1994, and Mozambique's experience seems to be useful. In turn, Mozambique is experiencing an atmosphere of preelectoral campaigning, and the Angolan experience serves as a barometer for the measures adopted by the Mozambican Government. President Joaquim Chissano is presently being honored with an official dinner given by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The Mozambican head of state will give a news conference before leaving Luanda tomorrow.

MPLA Reportedly Massacres 328 in Bengo in January

MB0102182394 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Gato Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, MPLA-PT, troops led by Colonei (Adriano Kalakizwala) murdered 203 people in the area of Santa Eulalia, Bengo Province, on 11 January. Those people were killed simply because they were National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, sympathizers. According to our correspondent in that area, women were brutally raped and the men were killed.

Also in Bengo Province, MiG-23 combat fighters have bombed the areas of Pangualuquene, Quibaxe, Piri, Nambuanguong, and Quibaco, killing 125 people, wounding another 84, and destroying seven homes.

The following is the balance of MPLA-PT atrocities against the people of Bengo Province during January: 328 people were cruelly massacred by the Futungo de Belas soldiers.

Lesotho

Soldiers Begin To Hand Over Weapons in Maseru

MB0102181994 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 1 Feb 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] International mediators between the two factions in the Lesotho army appeared to have brokered a final peace deal today. After more than two weeks of tension and clashes between them, mediators from the subregion and from the Commonwealth have been trying to get the mutineers to hand over unauthorized weapons. Today, there was an exchange of weapons in Maseru. Journalist Mamelo Maurisini was there. On the line, Audrey Brown asked her how it went.

[Begin recording] [Maurisini] At two o'clock our time, the traffic came to a standstill in Kings Way as armored vehicles traveled down Kings Way, with soldiers waving white flags, moving toward the headquarters barracks.

[Brown] And what were these soldiers going to go and do there?

[Maurisini] According to the information that the Commonwealth team had given us, the purpose of the soldiers going to the barracks was to go and hand in all heavy weaponry in order to get ready for talks with government, as soon as all heavy weaponry had been returned to the armories.

[Brown] So these soldiers who were handing in the armory, were they the rebels?

[Maurisini] There are no rebels, as far as the government and as far as Basotho are concerned. It was both sides of the army. The army at Makoanyane and the army at the headquarters.

[Brown] So, they were giving in the weapons that they used to shoot each other with and to attack each other within the last couple of weeks?

[Maurisini] Yes, that is what was happening. They were beginning their descent from the mountain at the same points where they had been keeping watch over the last two and half weeks.

[Brown] So, these weapons that they were handing back, were they weapons that had been looted from the head office's arsenal?

[Maurisini] The Commonwealth observer team assured us that all weapons had been signed out and that it would be easy for them to be returned, because they were going to be signed in, depending on the register of what had been taken out.

[Brown] So, please, just clarify [words indistinct]. So, the army was actually giving weapons back to the army?

[Maurisini] The army was returning the weapons to the armories, and we had been made to believe that two British captains attached to the Royal Lesotho Defense Force would monitor this handing in at the two barracks.

[Brown] So, the weapons that they were giving back, these weapons, they say, were legitimately signed out and used to attack each other. Is that what had happened? And these weapons were now being given back?

[Maurisini] The weapons had been legitimately taken out, the Commonwealth observer team says, but we have no proof that it was as they had said. But we have no reason to doubt that they had been legitimately signed out, as the two sides were getting ready for a final showdown. Now, it was all this extra armories that they were returning into the armories and they would be remaining with one firearm each, as is normal.

[Brown] So, is everyone satisfied with the way the whole process went?

[Maurisini] The people are satisfied because, as far as I could judge, there was ululation, there was cheering, and they were singing as the soldiers went down Kings Way in the company of members of the diplomatic corps and religious leaders. I would like to believe that everybody,

including the Commonwealth team, are happy with the process this far. The major problem, of course, will be whether, after the army has been brought together by the Commonwealth team, the government will now be willing to talk. [end recording]

Residents 'Jubilant'

*MB0102182094 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English
1600 GMT 1 Feb 94*

[Text] Maseru residents were jubilant today as they witnessed the pulling out and the moving of artillery by soldiers from their positions on the hill overlooking the city as the first step toward solving the present military crisis.

The soldiers' armored cars had white flags symbolizing peace, and the movement of the artillery from the hill to the (Ha Rakamose) Army Base was monitored by the Commonwealth special envoys, diplomatic staff, and church leaders.

Speaking to the media, an army officer, Lieutenant (Malefetsane Mabuluka), said the army has made a concession regarding their previous demand for a 100 percent salary increase. He said they will accept any reasonable increase the government will make but appealed it should be in line with the present rate of inflation in the country.

In his brief remarks at both Makoanyane and (Ha Rakamose) Barracks the honorable minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Molapo Xhobela, said he will inform his majesty King Letsie III and the right honorable the prime minister, Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle, that the mission toward the rebuilding of peace and hope in the country has been accomplished. The minister also commended both factions of the country's defense force for agreeing to lay down their arms saying it is an encouraging step in the direction of peace and tranquility in the country.

Mozambique

Unomoz Updates Statistics on Confined Soldiers

*MB0102192794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 1 Feb 94*

[Text] A total of 256 government and 101 Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] soldiers turned up at their assembly areas yesterday. According to the daily UN Operations in Mozambique report, 20,589 soldiers from both sides had been confined to assembly areas by yesterday. Of those, 13,190 are government soldiers, and 7,292 are Renamo soldiers. A total of 18,207 government and Renamo soldiers had already been registered by yesterday.

Third Government Troop Assembly Area Opens in Manica

MB0102182294 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1600 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] Yet another government troop assembly area started operating in the city of (?Manica) today. This is the third government troop confinement area to have started operating in Manica Province since the opening of [name indistinct] assembly area, in Machaze District, and Catandica assembly area, in Barue District.

Renamo, UN Officials on Relations at Assembly Areas

MB0202072294 Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 23 Jan 94 p 7

[Article by Naftal Donaldo]

[Excerpts] DOMINGO has found that there are good relations between Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] soldiers and the UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] military observers at the assembly areas of Neves and Chipandzane, in Inhambane Province, and Changanine, in Gaza Province. The Renamo men have been gradually handing over their weapons to the officials in the Unomoz peacekeeping mission.

DOMINGO interviewed Renamo liaison officers in the three assembly areas in the area of jurisdiction of the Southern Regional Command, and it found that there is mutual trust between the Renamo forces and the "blue helmets" who have been deployed at those centers.

Major Aurelio de Freitas and officer Meque Nyumba, of the Renamo command for Neves assembly area, noted that good Renamo-UN relations also extend to the civilian component.

To back up their statements, Freitas and Nyumba explained that, from a comparatively small group of 50 men, the number of soldiers increased to more than 200 in only a matter of days.

In addition, the health post set up by the peacekeeping mission has been assisting the people who live in the vicinity and who are under Renamo's control.

This climate of trust is further enhanced by the fact that, as the soldiers receive orders from their Maringue headquarters to move to Neves and present themselves for registration, the process of disarmament and collection of war materiel is accompanied by the distribution of the goods to which they are entitled. In concrete terms, those goods are food and clothing that is distributed to individuals or to groups of men. [passage omitted]

Freitas and Nyumba confirmed that each one of the soldiers under their command had received the quantities of food set by the World Food Program, WFP. Those foodstuffs included corn, rice, beans, peas, cooking oil, sugar, and salt. [passage omitted]

Good relations between Renamo and Unomoz were also confirmed by Captain Cassama, a Guinea-Bissau observer in the UN peacekeeping force. Major Sven Kallstrom, a Swedish major in the Unomoz forces, also confirmed that relations were good, though he avoided going into details for reasons that have to do with ethics and internal regulations. [passage omitted]

Zambia

National Party Member Wins Parliamentary Seat

MB0202072594 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] Mongu Central member of Parliament (Sakashamba Tondolosibu Luanika) took his seat in the House this afternoon, after being sworn in. Mr. (Luanika) becomes the first National Party member in Parliament. Mr. (Luanika) won the seat in last Thursday's [27 January] elections, after beating MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] candidate (Mundia Kapinga).

Benin**Unions Stage Antidevaluation Rally in Cotonou***AB0102154894 Paris AFP in French 1232 GMT
1 Feb 94*

[Text] Cotonou, 1 Feb (AFP)—An AFP journalist observed that about 3,000 people gathered at the Cotonou Labor Exchange this morning in response to a call by six unions to protest against the social consequences of the CFA franc devaluation.

For nearly four hours, the demonstrators—many of whom were carrying placards bearing slogans hostile to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank—listened to speeches by union leaders before dispersing calmly.

The various speakers reiterated their demand for a “substantial” increase in salary to offset the increase in prices of consumer goods sparked off by the devaluation. They also called for an increase of more than 300 percent in the statutory minimum wage.

This rally was due to have been held a week ago but was banned by the Beninese Government, which dispatched police to the Labor Exchange to prevent the demonstrators from meeting.

Niger**Formation of Fourth Tuareg Rebel Group Reported***AB0102153994 Paris AFP in French 0950 GMT
1 Feb 94*

[Excerpt] Niamey, 1 Feb (AFP)—A fourth organization claiming to belong to the Tuareg rebellion, the Patriotic Front for the Liberation of the Sahara [FPLS], has been established in Niger, it was learned today from Tuareg sources here.

The FPLS is led by Mohamed Anako, a 30 year-old indigene of the Agadez region (750 km northwest of Niamey), who presents himself as a “moderate federalist” in his demands, the same sources indicate.

Niger Interior Minister Ousmane Oumarou, in an interview with AFP, stated that the government had “only learned” of the emergence of this movement. “We have not been informed officially. We therefore do not know the reasons for its establishment and do not have any information on its members,” he added. [passage omitted]

Government Not ‘Officially Informed’*AB0102170094 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 1 Feb 94*

[Text] The Niger News Agency has interviewed the interior minister on a foreign radio report on the existence or establishment of a fourth rebel group. According

to Interior Minister Ousmane Oumarou, the Niger authorities have not been officially informed and therefore do not know anything about the reasons for any such group.

The radio that reported the news indicated that the group is said to be known as the Patriotic Front for the Liberation of the Sahara and is led by one Mohamed Anako.

Rebels Attack Convoy in Agadez Region; 2 Killed*AB0102152994 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 1 Feb 94*

[Text] The rebels have struck again, but it was only this morning that the news was reported. On 28 January, they attacked a convoy from Dirkou, which was under military escort, killing two people, wounding another, and making away with a quantity of items. Here is Mounkali Agadem with a report.

[Begin recording] As has been the practice for some time now, the 28 January convoy was escorted by soldiers. Everything was proceeding smoothly until the convoy reached some 30 km from Agadez, where the attack took place. The assailants attacked right in the middle of the convoy, while the military vehicle at the rear had stopped a few kilometers away to guard a vehicle that had broken down. The rebels therefore had more than enough time to commit their act.

After unsuccessfully ordering a truck to stop, they shot the driver, killing him instantly. A woman, who was on the same truck, was burned to death. The third occupant had his ear shot off. As if that were not enough, the assailants set fire to the vehicle, causing extensive damage to the goods, which were estimated at more than 2 million CFA francs by the driver's mate, who had his ear shot off. The assailants then proceeded to attack the other vehicles, from which they took television sets, food items, tape recorders, and other goods. They loaded the goods onto their three vehicles before bolting away.

The soldiers, after they were alerted, pursued the assailants, but they have not found them. According to their commanding officer, the search is continuing.

It should be noted that this is the third rebel attack in less than a month in Agadez Department, where a lot is expected from the outcome of the next meeting between the government and the rebels. We were not able to go and see for ourselves the extent of the damage on the spot, where apparently the vehicles were still burning even until yesterday. We were, of course, unable to go because we did not have any military escort because all trips in that region can only be done under escort. [end recording]

Nigeria

Army Spokesman: Sanctions Hurt Peacekeeping Work

AB0102185694 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 1 Feb 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Nigerian Government has been virtually silent so far about the sanctions imposed on the military by Britain and the United States last year. They were introduced in response to the cancellation of last year's program for transition to civilian rule and the ousting in November of the civilian-led interim government. But now Nigeria's Army chief of staff, who has been visiting troops serving in Somalia, has called for the sanctions to be lifted and he even suggested that if they continue they could interfere with Nigeria's future contributions to UN peacekeeping operation. On the line to Lagos, Akwe Amosu asked the chief of staff's spokesman, Colonel Okon, if the sanctions were really hurting the Nigerian Army.

[Begin recording] [Okon] It does hurt in the sense that we source our equipment and other war material from the Western world. And to be effective and to be continuous in answering to UN calls for peacekeeping operations, we need to replace this equipment to be able to be effective all the time.

[Amosu] Do you actually need to replace large numbers of weapons now?

[Okon] Not necessarily large numbers if the effectiveness is continuous. What the Nigerian Army is saying is that, over the years, the Nigerian Army has been called upon by the United Nations to take part in peacekeeping operations in troubled areas of the world. And, whenever it's been called upon, it normally, usually, reacts swiftly.

[Amosu] So, would you say that your capacity to continue such missions overseas is compromised by the sanctions?

[Okon] Well, naturally, if an army is out of equipment, then certainly its performance will be diminished.

[Amosu] The point is that, as you well know, the sanctions were in fact imposed as a criticism of the Nigerian Government for failing to introduce democratic change fast enough and for reneging on promises to move to civilian rule....

[Okon, interrupting] So....

[Amosu, interrupting] And, the question that everybody will be asking when they hear you say this is: What have you done to merit having the sanctions lifted?

[Okon] Yes, well, the Nigerian military did not just scuttle the democratic process for the fun of it. What happened is, in the circumstances of the situation, the Army had to intervene to prevent the nation from total disintegration, which might have followed the events in the country. And, right now, what the chief of Army staff...[pauses] our people...[pauses] he assured the international community that the present administration has already commenced in earnest the process of democratization with the full aim of returning the country to complete civilian rule.

[Amosu] Well, he has said that, but there is very little evidence on the ground so far that it is happening. The people who imposed the sanctions will want to see concrete evidence before they take them away.

[Okon] Well, if he says it at that level, you just have to believe that that is what has been done.

[Amosu] Is Nigeria threatening to withdraw from international peacekeeping work unless the sanctions are lifted?

[Okon] No, no, no, that is not what it has done. No.

[Amosu] So, this is just a friendly request from Nigeria to the rest of world to stop getting on our backs and just [words indistinct]?

[Okon] Naturally, it can't do it by force. [end recording]

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